

NEW YORK HERALD
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSIC, Broadway, corner 25th st.—Performances after and evening.—LIVE IN THE STREETS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 2nd st.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—OPERA HOUSE.—LE FANT DE SOUTHERN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GASTE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Hudson streets.—THE AMERICAN COMEDY.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 BOWERY.—GERMAN OPERA COMPANY, FANTOMAS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—FROST GREEN—RED HANDED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE OPERA OF LA TRAVIATA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FANTOMAS OF HENRY DUMETIL. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PROCLAMATION THEATRE.—DUMMETT AND SON—HIS LAST LEG.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BULLDOG, HALLER, &c. Matinee.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—NEGRO ENTERTAINERS, VOCALISTS, &c. Matinee.

TONY PASTOR'S BULLDOG, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ENTERTAINERS, BULLDOGS, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 251 st., between 6th and 7th av.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 285 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 13, 1871.

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THE CONCORD (N. H.) Patriot has no idea of adopting the pollywog or possum policy of the democracy. How the bones of old Isaac Hill must have rattled with joy at this declaration!

THE CROWN JEWELS OF FRANCE.—The National Assembly of France has adopted a committee recommendation advising the alienation of the crown jewels of the country to the State. Of what benefit will the gems be to the simple republic? President Thiers would not use them, probably, if they were given him as a present. Will they be sold for the use of the Treasury? Such an application of the valuables would be beneficial to the French people. Or will they be permitted to remain in the government vaults awaiting the return of Napoleon and Eugénie?

SUSPENSION OF THE OCEAN BANK.—Another rickety banking institution has gone the way of its many immediate predecessors, the wonder being that its flickering light held out to burn so long. The Ocean Bank has been in a bad way ever since it was burglarized a few years ago, and, what with bad debts and loans on depreciated securities has been going down hill ever since. The Clearing House finally thought proper to investigate its affairs, found them too precarious to admit of its longer companionship, and threw out its checks yesterday morning. The note-holders will, of course, be all right, and the depositors are promised full settlement of their claims by the receiver, into whose hands its affairs have passed.

HOPE FOR A SINGUL CITY.—There are many persons who have feared that some terrible judgment might fall on New York as a punishment for its manifold sins and wickedness. Tammany corruption, stock jobbing, gold gambling, the new Central Railroad depot, Rosenzweig, the Third Avenue Railroad cars, Dutch Heinrichs, the municipal Ring, the Brooklyn series and Jim Fisk have been deemed enough to draw down fire and brimstone on any community. But there is hope for us at last. Two "repeaters," and one of them a fighting man and liquor saloon keeper, have actually been convicted of fraudulent voting and sentenced to Sing Sing. Let the saints rejoice and all the people be glad! New York may yet be redeemed.

The Impeachment Question in its Political Aspect and Bearing.

There is an old saying, that "where there is much smoke there must be some fire." Now, we do not think there has been much smoke arising from or surrounding the proposition to impeach the President, but we are inclined to believe there is a good deal of latent fire, which only awaits ignition to create a great political commotion. General Grant is not as secure against such a movement for impeaching him as he may imagine or as his flatterers may represent. Though the project has not yet assumed a very tangible or formidable shape, and may, in administration circles, be smiled at with incredulity, there is no doubt that it is seriously considered by a number of powerful and cunning men within the republican party. Nor is it likely these men would venture upon such a project—would even raise the question—without weighing well the consequences. They are aware, of course, that they have to take the chances of success or failure, as the movers for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson had; but they are too astute, probably, to take such a step without having first sounded the shoals and depths of the political situation. Many prominent men and political leaders would naturally hold back till they see what prospect the impeachment project might have, though they may secretly be in favor of it, and though they may for the time pretend to pooh-pooh the idea. Our first impression was that there seemed something Quixotic in the proposition; but since the development of considerable opposition in Congress, from the commencement of the session, to General Grant and his administration, among leading republicans, impeachment appears possible, if not probable.

Looking at the question of impeachment simply in a moral point of view, as establishing a troublesome or dangerous precedent, and as calculated to demoralize the political life of the nation, we should condemn such a proposition as that now made. It is only in extreme cases of usurpation or malfeasance in office, and when the public welfare and our institutions are in danger, that Congress ought to resort to such a measure. The very mention of such a thing in the case of General Grant shows the effect of the bad example set in the impeachment trial of his predecessor. While impeachment, hanging over the head of the President like the sword of Damocles, might have the effect of making that high officer more careful not to overstep the bounds of his legal or constitutional functions, the practice of resorting to that frequently, and particularly for political ends, must prove disastrous. It has a revolutionary tendency, and, in fact, has grown out of the revolution brought upon the country by the war. The trumpety charges formulated against President Johnson in his impeachment trial would not have received a moment's consideration in the early history of the republic or anterior to the war. But times have changed, and we have now to look at facts, and the tendency of American politics under a new state of things.

The chief object in impeaching Andrew Johnson was to remove him from the Presidential chair because he was an obstacle to the dominant party in Congress and the country, and to put a more convenient and flexible partisan in his place. There was also a great deal of personal ill-feeling arising from disappointment and other issues at the bottom of the movement. Had it not been for the novelty and apprehension of the consequences of the experiment, together with the weak grounds the impeachers had to go upon, Johnson would have been removed. As it was he had a narrow escape. The motive is somewhat the same in the proposed impeachment of General Grant, except that in his case there appears to be only a fraction of the republican party for it, with certain hostile and ambitious leaders in Congress to lead off. Their hope, probably, is to make up their strength in the case from the opposition. The democrats, no doubt, would gladly enter into this coalition, and they are a powerful minority in the House of Representatives. Should the project be started the disaffected republicans and the democrats together might have a majority. It is not certain that they might not have even a two-thirds vote. There is, undoubtedly, a great deal of opposition among the republicans of the House to General Grant's measures and renomination. Such a coalition between republicans and democrats would not be surprising, for that seems to be the tendency just now among many of the politicians throughout the country. Should the project be fairly started it is not unlikely that a greater defection of the republicans would be seen than present appearances may indicate. There are a number of prominent republicans who have no hope or future prospect before them should General Grant be renominated and re-elected, and then there are others who would delight in the political excitement and chances impeachment would bring. Who can say where Butler, Farnsworth, Sumner, Schurz and a number of other leading republicans would be in such a case? It is not likely General Grant would prove impregnable if the impeachment movement should be fairly started.

It is hardly worth while discussing the legal or constitutional ground for impeachment. We saw how little there was in the case of Mr. Johnson. The question is really a political one now, as it was with the late President. Still, General Grant is far more vulnerable than his predecessor on legal or constitutional grounds, should his enemies be determined and have the power to impeach him. Johnson was a strict constructionist of the law, had great political experience, and was careful to keep within the bounds of legal enactments, however pugnacious he was in fighting Congress and the republican party. Grant was without political experience, was educated in the school of military and arbitrary power, and has assumed authority when not clearly granted, or not granted at all. His proclivities over St. Domingo, and entering into certain contracts there without authority of law, or by oversteering the authority given to him; his unnecessary use of martial law in the South, though invested with a certain discretion, and other arbitrary acts above the law and against the liberties and interests of the country, which the impeachment movers have enumerated, afford material enough to arraign

him if the politicians are determined and have the power to do that. If Johnson's enemies could have found as much he would certainly have been convicted and removed. We do not advocate impeachment. We are not in favor of it. We are disposed to believe, too, the President has acted conscientiously, though from his inexperience in public affairs and military cast of mind he may have erred.

General Grant has given offence to many of the prominent and ambitious leaders of the republican party, no doubt, by being a candidate for re-election. They see they are cut off by this for the next four years; and that is a long time in this fast age. It is long enough for some to be laid out dead, politically, and these ambitious men are not disposed to wait upon chances. He was taken up by the republicans as a necessity and not because he had belonged to the party, and the men who were instrumental in making him President did not expect he would want to be a candidate again. If he had turned out a great statesman, or had inaugurated great popular measures, a second term might have been accorded to him without much opposition, though we have reached a period in our history when the greatest President could hardly expect that honor. There is an impression that General Grant has no high ambition—no ambition to become a statesman, and that he only desires to perpetuate his power for the love of it and to have a good, easy time. In this earnest and wonderfully progressive age, particularly in this great republic, such a character is not deemed up to the standard. There is, however, a conservative sentiment in the American people which makes them ready to accept the governing power they have, though not altogether unobjectionable, rather than be subject to doubtful change. It is this and the negative, or supposed conservative character of General Grant's administration, which makes the President more acceptable just now, after the revolution and excitement of the war and when the people desire repose. Herein lies his strength, really, and not in any great ability for statesmanship that he possesses. But the question is, can he resist successfully the active and ambitious politicians who are opposed to him? Will the active American mind and the wonderful progressive developments of the time, to which he appears unequal, overwhelm him before one year expires—before the next republican nominating convention selects a candidate? That is the question. The impeachment movement in Washington, whether it comes to a head or not, and if it should reach a trial, whether it succeeds or not against General Grant, must have the effect of ventilating his pretensions, character, policy and aims, and of bringing before the people more intelligently the whole political situation and the subject of this Presidential succession.

A Dull Day in Congress.

Neither of the houses evinced any remarkable degree of industry yesterday, and their proceedings were unmarked by anything worthy of special reference. The Senate concurred in the resolution for the holiday adjournment, and took up the concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment on the third Monday in May. Mr. Sumner desired to take on it a proviso that there shall be no adjournment until after the passage of a supplementary Civil Rights bill, securing equal rights, without distinction of race or color; and Mr. Schurz wished to tack on a similar proviso, postponing the adjournment until after legislation reducing the tariff and internal taxes and legislation to reform the civil service. No action was taken, and the Senate broke off the discussion and went into executive session.

In the House a resolution was adopted directing investigations into the workings of the several executive departments of the government. The bill revising and consolidating the Post Office laws was passed, and a bill appropriating a quarter of a million of dollars for the expenses of the Geneva Court of Arbitration was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and, after a long discussion on technical points of order, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Then the Apportionment bill was taken up and discussed for a couple of hours without any action, and, just at the adjournment, a resolution was adopted directing inquiry into the action of some of the national banks of this city in looking up money.

The News from Mexico.

"More trouble in Mexico," says our special despatch from Matamoros—as if there were not trouble enough already. It seems barely conceivable that the present reign of anarchy could be improved upon even by a further expansion of Mexican energies in that direction. But where there is a will there is a way. The Mexicans are bent on more trouble, and they will have it. There is no money to pay the government troops in or near Matamoros. General Palacio, General Cortina and the guardian of the empty treasury held a conference, which led to a little financial arrangement to consist in a forced loan from the merchants of Matamoros. The merchants have refused, but will probably yield to the potent argument of cold steel. The Americans of Matamoros confide, however, in the proximity of Brownsville and the United States flag floating within sight as a protection against Mexican extortions. While General Cortina is trying to raise money in the name of the Juarez government he is said to be in league with the insurgents. Like every Mexican military chief, he has "an axe to grind," and places his personal interests above those of his country. In the meantime General Trevino, the victor of Saltillo, and General Quiroga, another commander of the revolutionists, are acting in concert and having it all their own way; for General Cortina, who is supposed to command the government troops in the interest of Juarez, apparently prefers to "look on."

THE ELECTIONS IN SPAIN, by which the republican party gained such a triumph, were for members of the municipal councils. The press news agent in Madrid made a mistake when he cabled the report that it was members of the Cortes who were chosen. The democratic triumph is scarcely, or none, the less significant, however, for, as we remarked yesterday in the HERALD, the cities and towns of Spain are really the depositories of free opinion in that country.

The Prince of Wales.

The excitement in England, consequent upon the critical condition of the Prince of Wales, was intensified yesterday by a supposed ray of hope that found its way through the gloom which for the last few days has settled upon the nation. A report, unofficial, indeed, but eagerly received and credited, informed the anxious multitudes that there had been some change for the better in the patient's symptoms; that his voice had grown stronger, and that he might yet rally from the death-like prostration in which he has lain so long. This news, if confirmed, would be received all over the world with joy as great as that it would bring to the British people themselves; but, unfortunately, in the calm, careful bulletins of the physicians we can, as yet, find no room to hope for a favorable result. At noon the announcement was that in the morning he had been restless, and that his condition was unaltered. At five o'clock no change had taken place. The latest bulletin last night announced that the Prince had been restless during the evening, but the prostration had not increased. These official statements seem to have again discouraged the people. Indeed, when it became known that the royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert had been despatched to bring over from Germany the Princess Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince, the feeling was general that the royal family and the physicians had themselves given up all hope. A special despatch from one of our correspondents in London states that the recovery of the Prince is considered all but impossible. Notwithstanding the number of days over which the public excitement has extended, the popular anxiety, in place of losing, seems rather to acquire intensity. Business continues dull. Pleasure parties in all the upper walks of life are discontinued. The crowds which gather around the bulletin boards are larger than ever. In all the churches, of all shades of belief, prayers are offered up for the Prince's recovery. It is a national sorrow in the truest sense, and the sorrow is genuine and sincere among all ranks and classes of the people. It is no longer possible to doubt that the British people are honestly attached to the royal family. At the same time it is not to be denied that much of the anxiety which has taken hold of the public mind is due to the conviction that the death of the Prince would leave a gap the filling up of which would be attended with grave and serious national trouble.

To this our special despatch makes direct and emphatic reference. It is feared that the death of the Prince would be such a blow to the Queen that in her infirm state of health she would sink under it. In such a case, of course, a regency would have to be provided. The possibility of a regency has already, in fact, taken a firm hold of the public mind. A council of Regency is already spoken of. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Princess Alexandra of Wales and others are named as likely to constitute its principal members. The question is raised whether the present Parliament, in the event of the Prince's death and in the event of the Queen's voluntary retirement, could, without a fresh appeal to the constituencies, charge itself with the difficult task of appointing a regency. Speculation on this head is wild, and all manner of strange thoughts are finding expression. It is not unnatural that the state of things should be such; for there can be no doubt that in the appointment of a regency the people would insist on having their wishes respected. Since the days of George the Second and George the Third great changes have been effected in the English constitution, and popular sentiment can no longer be despised or ignored. A regency in every sense acceptable to the people it might be impossible to appoint. At the same time it is not to be denied that the difficulties of the possible situation are greatly exaggerated. The constitution makes distinct provision for such emergencies. Precedents are not wanting. Reference has only to be made to the course pursued in 1751, on the occasion of the untimely death of Frederick, Prince of Wales; to the course pursued in 1811, and to what was done in 1840 when the Prince Consort was appointed Regent in case of the death of the Queen, until her next lineal successor should reach the age of eighteen. It is simply absurd to imagine that the death of the Prince of Wales, as some people seem disposed to do, would leave Great Britain without a government. The two houses of Parliament would still remain. There would still be the Cabinet, and the Prime Minister and the Lord High Chancellor and the Privy Council—barrier walls numerous enough and powerful enough to prevent anarchy. If a regency should yet be found necessary, it is not our opinion that in the appointment thereof any serious or insuperable difficulties will be experienced.

There is still, however, the possibility that the Prince may recover. There is still the further possibility that, in the event of the Prince's death, the Queen, encouraged by the sympathy of all ranks and classes of her people, might take courage and give herself more heartily to the public service. The Queen, who is only fifty-two years of age, may live long enough to see the majority of her grandson. The Duke of Cornwall is in his eighth year. With the Court revived, and with the hopes of the nation centered on Albert Victor Christian, the future sovereign, the next ten years might be made the most prosperous and happy in the whole history of the British monarchy.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN.—A special despatch from Washington states that it was understood that Attorney General Akerman resigned yesterday, but that his successor had not yet been appointed. Ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon, who was one of the members of the Joint High Commission, will, it is believed, be tendered the place.

THE ALBANY *Journal* speaks of the *Argus* retreating from the demi-democracy back to the democracy. The "demi-democracy" must be a sort of democracy of which Dan Voorhees might say:—"That's a democracy I don't belong to, damme!"

"Possum up a gum tree,
Cooey in de boiler.—Old Plantation Song.

That Missouri 'possum seems to have gone up a gum tree, as the old Southern plantation song expresses it.

Another Middle in Georgia.

It appears as if the State of Georgia is to be kept in continual hot water politically. The question of the constitutionality of the special election for Governor to fill the unexpired term of the late Governor Bullock having, we believe, been amicably adjusted by the nomination of candidates by both the democratic and republican parties, the Legislature proposed to extend the limit of its session, which is fixed by the constitution at forty days, and passed a resolution to that effect by a two-thirds vote. But the radical acting Governor—who appears to be acting upon the principle of "put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil"—declared such action null and void because he did not sanction it. He, therefore, directed the State Treasurer not to pay members for service during the extended period, and ordered the American flag to be taken down from the turret of the Capitol. Here would have been a fine chance for the enforcement of General Dix's famous order—"He who hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Circumstances, however, alter cases. The whole middle seems to consist of a determination on the part of the radicals to retain power in the State, in defiance of a clear democratic majority, and to call to their aid federal bayonets in case of a conflict between the radicals, under the present acting Governor and the democratic Legislature. Bullock, the late Governor, is reported to have "gone where the woodbine twines." His successor proves himself thus far to be merely a juvenile Taurus in comparison with the departed Bullock, his illustrious predecessor. The democrats, however, seem determined to "take the bull by the horns" and fight it out on the constitutional line if it takes till Christmas.

CONVICTION OF THE FEMALE ABORTIONIST BYRNES.—Yesterday, after two days' trial in the General Sessions, Anne E. Byrnes was convicted of causing the death of a young girl named Mary Russell, on the 23d of August last. On the day of this homicide was perpetrated that other terrible crime, the murder of Miss Bowlsby, which so long shocked the community under the designation of the "Trunk Mystery." For the latter crime the notorious Rosenzweig is now incarcerated. For the former—the murder of Mary Russell—the now equally infamous Mrs. Byrnes suffers under sentence of seven years' imprisonment, the highest penalty the Court had power to inflict. Surely such vindication of the offended laws as pertains to the punishment of Dr. Wolff, of Lookup-Evans, Rosenzweig and Dr. Perry, followed by the latest conviction and sentence in the person of Mrs. Byrnes, will put a stop to the terrible crime for which these parties have rendered themselves so infamous and accursed throughout the entire community.

ACCORDING TO THE SELMA (Ala.) Times the Tammany grippe has reached that part of the country, Dallas county having suffered a loss of over thirty-seven thousand dollars by frauds on its treasury. The *Times* wants to know who gobbled it up? A very pertinent question for Christmas time.

FAILURES IN THE COTTON TRADE.—Three failures—ranging from slight to important in extent—were announced at the Cotton Board yesterday. The firms involved were what is technically known as "short" of cotton—that is, they had sold contracts for its delivery at a future time at a certain price, anticipating a decline. But cotton has been going up steadily for some time past, and the "bears" were finally "cornered" and had to suspend. Such failures are all the better for the community at large. When "bears" break there will be no "bulls," and when trade is eliminated of such elements speculation will cease and business be conducted on a legitimate basis. There is some commiseration for a merchant who loses by the depreciation of the market value of his stock of goods, but there can be none for a professional speculator who agrees to sell what is not in his possession, and expects to make a profit by a subsequent unfavorable turn of the market.

SHOULD PRESIDENT GRANT BE RE-ELECTED?—The Cincinnati *Commercial* (republican), puts this question and answers it in a manner to be ascertained from the extract we reproduce from its columns. After two columns of editorial adversely to Grant's reelection the *Commercial* concludes by throwing the responsibility of such an event upon the democrats. "If they can stand it," it says, "we can." As the farmer remarked when he was told by his city guest that the cheese he was eating was full of worms, and with a microscope he could see them squirm—"Let 'em squirm," said he, taking a huge bite of the cheese; "if they can stand it I can." We are rather inclined to think that the *Commercial* would prefer nibbling a little cheese under another Grant administration to being compelled to squirm under a democratic one.

SAYS A MISSOURI dorky to a fellow possum hunter, "Who tree'd dat ar' possum?" "Don't know, less Mass'r Frank done gone and did it. Maybe he tree'd hisself."

A NEAT SPECULATION.—The Chamber of Commerce of New York is about to memorialize Congress for the privilege of buying the old Post Office site on Nassau street. The Chamber sets forth its loyalty during the war and its generosity in advancing fifty thousand dollars to assist in the original purchase; but it does not ask the property as a free gift in reward of its manifold virtues. Probably its modesty in this respect is induced by the recollection that its loyalty put many millions of dollars into its own pockets, and that its donation of fifty thousand dollars has been repaid a hundred thousand fold by the profit of having the Post Office located as it desired. It offers to pay two hundred thousand dollars for the site, and as the property is not worth much more than a million dollars the unselfishness and modesty of the Chamber of Commerce are as remarkable as its loyalty and generosity.

THE BALTIMORE American favors general amnesty, with four exceptions. Those exceptions are Davis, Breckinridge, Stephens and Forrest. Two of these, even, it thinks, might be dropped, Stephens and Breckinridge. If the *American* would manumit old Blatherskite Toombs it might go the whole figure and gulp them all down.

The Internationals and the Police Order.

A deputation of the International societies yesterday visited Police Headquarters for the purpose of soliciting from the Police Board a recall of the unjust and ill-timed order prohibiting the proposed Sunday funeral services in honor of the Communists put to death by the French government. The Commissioners, after hearing what the delegates had to say, evaded a definite reply and refused either to rescind the order or to declare their determination to adhere to it. The vacillating action of the Commissioners in this respect is on a par with their stupidity in interfering with the proposed demonstration in the first instance. The hesitation and uncertainty they manifest is the best proof that they feel themselves to have been in the wrong, and will encourage the apolitical to disregard the order and defy the police. If the Commissioners are determined to prevent the parade their reply to the delegation should have been so decisive as to show that any violation of the order could be undertaken only at the risk of a conflict with the force. The societies would then have known the full extent of the responsibility they must incur by a persistence in the Sunday demonstration. If, on the other hand, the Police authorities are sensible of the folly and injustice of their action, they should have signified their willingness to withdraw the order without hesitation, and have stopped all further excitement on the subject. As it is, should they after all resolve to interfere violently with the parade they have only encouraged the societies to afford them an opportunity to do so; while, should they in the end back out of the position they have taken, their present indecision will serve to bring the force into contempt.

The delegates, having been unable to obtain any definite reply from the Police Board, have taken their departure for Albany. It has been said that Governor Hoffman cannot authorize the violation of the Sunday laws and cannot interfere with the police; but this plea begs the question. It is held by the Internationals that memorial funeral services are no more a violation of the Sunday laws than are military and Masonic funeral processions, and that the police are, in fact, the violators of the law in interfering with the rights of those who may choose to take part in such services. This is the point Governor Hoffman is called upon to decide, and it is to be hoped that he will prove true to the principles he has already vindicated, and will again induce the police to respect the rights and privileges of the citizens.

TURNING UP AGAIN.—For several months the streets have again, so disgraceful and neglected a condition as to induce the supposition that those public benefactors, the street-cleaning contractors, might all have disappeared with the Tammany Ring, never to be heard of more. But, like the clown in the circus, here they are again! Our simple-minded citizens must not, however, suppose that they make their appearance with the intention of actually setting to work to clean the streets and do their part in stopping the spread of fever and smallpox. They turn up now, as they always do, because they want money. An instalment is due, and if they get it they will again disappear and leave our streets to luxuriate in their customary foulness and filth.

POSSUMISM REPUDIATED IN IOWA.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Iowa have issued a circular, in which it is announced that "the organized democracy of Iowa, which in the election of the current year has gained in the popular vote in one-half of the counties in the State, and which, in the face of the most stubborn effort made by the opposition for years, has nearly doubled its previous representation in the General Assembly, permits no thought of disorganization to disturb its councils." This is taking hold of the question fairly and squarely. We expect to see the Democratic Central Committees in other States follow in the footsteps of Iowa, and show their colors in a like courageous manner.

Personal Intelligence.

United States Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, is at the Astor House.

Colonel F. W. Brooks, of Washington, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

M. Nooka, of Japan, is among the sojourners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. B. Dutcher, of Pawling, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-United States Senator John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, yesterday arrived at the New York Hotel.

Congressman Worthington C. Smith, of Vermont, has arrived at the Brevort House.

United States Senator John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, is at the New York Hotel. Senator Stevenson was chosen Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky on the ticket with Governor Helm, and as the death of that gentleman, in 1867, succeeded to his position. In 1898 he was elected by the people to the office whose duties he had for the previous year administered, and in 1899 he was chosen to the position he now occupies.

About thirty members of the Legislature of New Jersey are the guests of Colonel Hope, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at the Astor House. They are under his guidance to visit the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and they will start to-day.

A French journal, published in this city, denies the accuracy of the report recently current of General Cluseret, the Communist leader, having lately passed through New York on his way to take command of the Mexican federal army. It says that General Cluseret, having escaped from Paris on the 24 of November, went to Germany, whence, being refused protection by the United States Minister, he embarked a few days ago for New York, and his arrival may be hourly expected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Sheldon & Co.—"Our Poetical Favorites. A selection from the best minor poems of the English language." By Asahel C. Kenrick, Professor in the University of Rochester. "Lucia, Her Friend." By Amanda M. Douglass. "Ought We to Visit Her?" A novel. By Mrs. Annie Edwards. From Harper & Brothers—"Hannah." By the author of "John Halifax," &c. "The Country of the Dwarfs." By Paul B. Du Chailly.

From Lee & Shepard—"The Whiteman's Adventures in the Sandwich Islands and California." By William H. Thomas. "Among the Brigands." By Professor James de Mille.

From Charles Scribner & Co.—"History of Greece." By Professor Dr. Ernst Curtius. Translated by Adolphus William Ward, M. A. Revised by W. A. Packard, Ph. D. "Japan in Our Day." Compiled and arranged by Bayard Rustin.

From Dodd & Mead—"The Old Back Room." By Jennie Harrison.

From Patrick Donahoe, Boston—"Ballads of Irish Chivalry, Songs, and Poems." By Robert Dwyer Joyce, M. D., M. R. I. A.

From J. H. Lippincott & Co.—"Wild Ireland or, Recollections of Some Days and Nights With Father Michael." By B. Donaband.